IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification at the following locations:

At Page 1, line 37-Page 2, line 6

Identification of 'Essential' genes

Varying definitions are used in the art for what constitutes an essential gene, but the term is most frequently applied to those genes necessary for growth on rich medium. This variation in the art can be misleading and restrictive in terms of identifying gene products that constitute good antifungal targets. A significant amount of *C. albicans* genomic sequence information is available in both public ~~(http://www.sequence.stanford.edu/group/candida/)~~ and private (Incyte Genomics Inc.) databases. This can be combined with genomic sequence data from other organisms (The yeast genome directory, 1997, Nature, 387(6632 Suppl):5; Wood V, et al., 2002, Nature, 415(6874):871-80) and with supporting data such as the functional profiling of the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* genome (Giaever G, *et al.,* 2002, Nature, 418(6896):387-91). This bioinformatics driven approach has allowed the prediction of genes that may be essential in *C. albicans* (Spaltmann F, *et al.,* 1999, Drug Discovery Today, 4:17-26). However, even for relatively closely related organisms such as *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and *C. albicans*, there are significant differences that make such *in silico* predictions unreliable. For example, CET1 and CDC25 are not essential in *C. albicans* despite being essential in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (Enloe B, *et al.,* 2000, J Bacteriol, Oct, 182:20, 5730-6; Dunyak DS, *et al.,* 2002, 6th ASM Conference on Candida and Candidiasis). "

At Page 2, lines 25-33

"SEC14 cytosolic factor (SEC14) catalyzes the transfer of phosphatidylinositol and phosphatidylcholine between membranes and is required for the transport of secretory proteins from the golgi complex (Monteoliva L et al., 1996, Yeast, 12, 1097-1105 & Riggle P J et al.,

1997, Microbiology 143, 3527-3535). The SEC14 enzyme encoded by the SEC14 gene and details for the fungal enzyme are provided under Accession number: P46250 in the Swiss Prot database (http://ca.expasy.org); CA5398 in the Institut Pasteur Candida database (http://genolist.pasteur.fr/CandidaDB) which is cross-referenced to the Stanford Open Reading Frame (ORF) orf6.8190 (http://www.sequence.stanford.edu/group/candida). Synonyms for SEC14 include phosphatidylinositol/phosphatidylcholine transfer protein and PI/PC TP."